

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A STARTLING

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

A Nitro Benzene Liquid Which Will Absorb the Human Body.

In Two Hours' Time Not a Trace Remains To Tell the Tale.

An explosion which recently occurred in a chemical factory reveals the strange properties of a liquid that dissolves human remains. It will absorb a body in two hours, leaving no trace of bone or tissue. Now will up-to-date murderers use nitro benzene to conceal the evidences of their crime? Is detective skill equal to the emergencies of this new discovery? These are questions that criminal jurisprudence must take into account.

The history of crime proves almost conclusively that murders will always be found out because it is impossible to get rid of the remains. If you can not destroy the body you can not destroy the evidences of the crime and the clues to the identity of the murderer. And the fact that it seems almost impossible to destroy human remains has brought many criminals to the bar of justice and probably deterred others from the execution of desperate deeds.

Now, however, an accident has revealed a method whereby the body of a grown up person may be wholly destroyed within two hours, leaving absolutely no trace. The body of a murdered person may, according to this method, be placed in a bathtub with a certain liquid.

Within two hours the flesh has crumbled from the bones, the bones and tissues have dissolved, the teeth, the skull, even the clothes and buttons have assimilated with the surrounding liquid. The whole body, containing the evidences of the crime and the clues which would lead up to the discovery of the murderer, has ceased to exist.

Then it is only necessary to pull out the plug and the liquid flows from the bathtub into the sewer. The bathtub may be washed out afterwards with clean water. No trace of life, either of the murdered person or the liquid which has so mysteriously absorbed his remains.

The discovery of this liquid with its remarkable properties was somewhat peculiar. It was only a few weeks ago that an explosion occurred at a chemical factory at Mulhouse, in Alsace.

The explosion occurred in a building in which nitro-benzene was stored, and where a workman was known to have been employed at the time. Fire followed the explosion and when it had been subdued it was found that there was three feet of boiling liquid on the floor of the building.

When it had cooled a search was made for the man's remains, but no trace whatever was found of them. It was then thought that after all he might have left the place before the explosion.

To put the matter to the test, carcasses of animals were put into the liquid and it was found that they disappeared within two hours. Twenty-four hours had elapsed between the explosion and the first search.

This discovery will, it is expected, be put to the test by some murderer within a few years, but as likely as not he will blunder in such a way as to leave the marks of his crime; some of the facts in connection with the nitro-benzene are withheld in the interest of justice, as it is contrary to public policy that means for concealing a great crime should be spread abroad. If the murderer fools much with the nitro-benzene, he is likely to blow himself up, and administer justice with his own hand.

It seems an easy thing after you have killed a man to put his remains

beyond the reach of the law. Nothing would appear to be simpler than to destroy all evidence by destroying the body.

The futility of attempting this has, however, been shown again and again. In many cases the very effort of the murderer to get rid of the remains has been the means of furnishing the proof upon which he was subsequently hanged.

This was so in the famous Parkman Webster murder case in Boston, in which Oliver Wendell Holmes was one of the witnesses. Prof. Webster of Harvard College, had killed Dr. Parkman and attempted to burn the body in the furnace of the college laboratory. He was one of the demonstrators of anatomy in the college, using human remains frequently for his work. It would seem that it should have been an easy matter for him to have disposed of the remains of his victim along with these of the subjects in his lectures without exciting suspicion.

But the excitement which in this kind of an emergency seems to deprive a man of his usual common sense, caused Prof. Webster to take such extraordinary precautions against detection as to at once attract attention to himself; when a search was made the body, cut up in pieces, was discovered in his possession.

In the Maxwell-Preller murder that occurred at St. Louis some ten years ago, it was the excitement of the murderer Maxwell after the crime which caused him to leave the evidence where it would certainly be found. He had carefully planned the murder beforehand, and when he killed Char. Preller, packed the body in a trunk for shipment.

But he changed his mind at the last moment and fled from St. Louis, leaving the trunk containing the body at the Southern Hotel. When the murderer was discovered Maxwell was on a steamer in the Pacific, on his way to New Zealand, but when the steamer reached port officers of justice, who had been telegraphed to, put the man under arrest.

In the famous Benwell-Burchell case, at Woodstock, Ontario, a few years ago, it was the discovery of the body of Benwell in the tamarack swamp, divested, as Burchell supposed, of all clues to his identity, which led to the exposure of the crime and the arrest of Burchell, who was subsequently tried, found guilty and executed.

In every one of these cases the murder was committed by a man of high intelligence in his sober senses. Prof. Webster was one of the faculty at Harvard, and Burchell was a graduate of Oxford University, while Maxwell was a man of very fine education.

Maxwell and Burchell had carefully planned the murder beforehand. All three, as soon as the crime had been committed, set about a careful destruction of evidence.

There is hardly a man of intelligence who does not think that he can successfully commit a murder and do it in such a way that he would never be found out. It seems such an easy matter to shoot a man and put a pistol in his hand tending to show that he committed suicide, to put poison in his cup, to strike him on the back of the head or to stab him.

But these have been tried again and again, and the body has disclosed the facts which revealed the crime and the identity of the criminal.

It seems an easy thing to get rid of the body until you come to think it out in detail. Could you ship it away by express? That would most certainly lead to detection. It has been tried again and again, and the murderer caught, perhaps thousands of miles away; would you bury the body? There are many cases where this has been tried, and one case of a man in London who dug up the remains and took them with him as he moved from house to house, burying them always in the back yard, where they were finally discovered; would you burn the body? That also has been tried and never yet, so far as is known, successfully.

The skeleton, the skull, the teeth, always remain, and they furnish as simple means of identification as the whole body itself. Throw the body of a man into the river and it will probably come to the surface. If he has been murdered it seems that it will certainly come to the surface.

Left in a vacant house a body is soon discovered. The Crown murder in Chicago shows how elaborate plans were made by intelligent men to destroy the evidence of their crime, even to the hiring of a house beforehand in the suburbs. And yet when the crime was committed they failed to leave the body in the vacant house and buried it in a sewer, where it was found not long after.

But the fact remains that "now for the first time does science know a sure and positive method of destroying human remains. A new difficulty is added to the administration of justice, and a new problem is created for some Sherlock Holmes or some M. Lecocq to solve.

Scientific detectives will have to familiarize themselves with the qualities of nitro-benzene. Chemistry teaches us that every element leaves traces behind it, and there must be some liquid, some metal, or some vegetable substance which will demonstrate the presence of this mysterious agent and disclose the means whereby some foul murder has been committed.

For detection of crime is but the pitting of one intelligence against another. It is certain that Justice, with Science as its handmaiden, will bring to the detection of crime as much intelligence, knowledge and skill as have been employed to defeat it, and in spite of nitro-benzene the murderer of the future will have probably as many difficulties to overcome, as many enemies to face, as the murderer of the past.

FACTS ABOUT OUR COUNTRY.

If Texas were as thickly populated as Massachusetts, it would have 80,000,000 people; if as thickly populated as New York, it would have 38,000,000 people.

There are now more people in New York State than there were in England in Queen Elizabeth's time, and nearly as many as there were in the elder Pitt's time.

The inhabitants of the two Dakotas boast that they could produce enough wheat to feed all Europe, if the demand and price justified it. They are probably right.

When the civil war began there were only two cities west of the Mississippi that had 50,000 inhabitants, St. Louis and San Francisco. Now there are fifteen.

The United States is the greatest mineral producing country on earth, though so far as the precious metals are concerned Australia is becoming a formidable rival.

The Mississippi is about thirteen times as long as the Thames, the biggest river in England, and nearly five times as long as the Rhine, the most famous river in Europe.

The waters of the Great Salt Lake in Utah are rendered so dense by immense quantities of salt that a man's body will scarcely sink in them. Bathers come out of the lake covered with a crust of salt.

By the last census one-fourth of the people of the United States lived west of the Mississippi. The United States west of the Mississippi is two and a quarter times as big as the United States east of the Mississippi.

The greatest corn producing State in the Union is Iowa. The leadership in wheat fluctuates between California, Kansas, North Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana. Kentucky always leads in tobacco and Texas in cotton.

There is no way to compare the climate of the United States with that of Western Europe, because here the summers are much hotter and the winters are much colder. The climate of the United States is more like that of Russia.

Only the addition of Alaska made the United States larger than Canada and even with Alaska it does not exceed the Dominion greatly in size; but at least half of Canada is too cold for anybody except hunters, explorers and Esquimaux.

There are twenty seven States and Territories in the Union, every one of which is larger than England; and there are four—Texas, Montana, California and New Mexico—each of which is larger than Italy, which, including Sicily, has an area of 115,000 square miles.

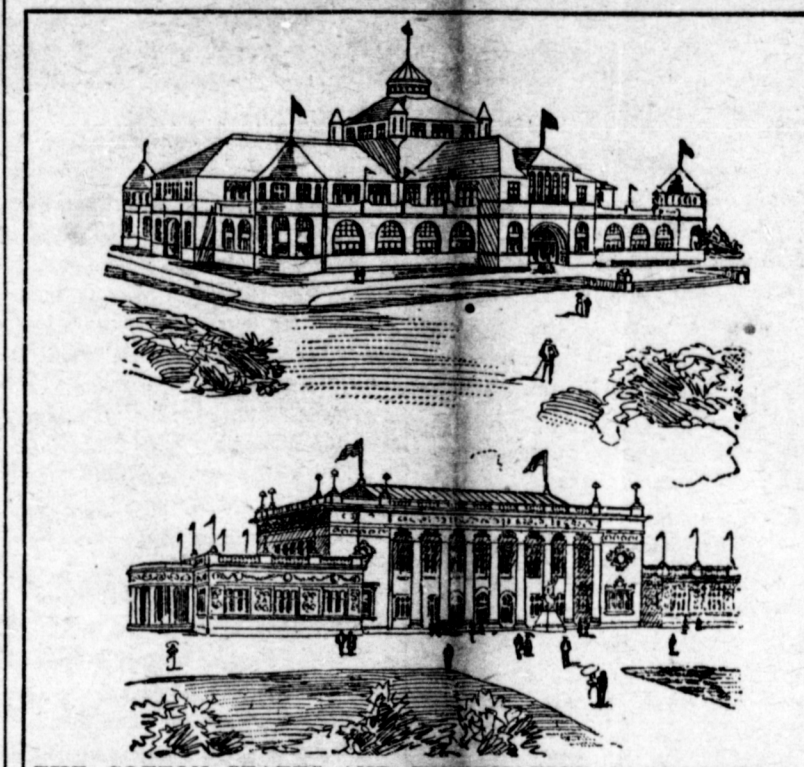
The highest mountain in the United States east of the Mississippi, is Mt. Mitchell, in North Carolina, which is a little over 7,000 feet in height, or less than one half as high as thirty or forty peaks west of the Mississippi.

The United States is seventy times as large as England, seventeen times as large as Germany, and three hundred and fifty times as large as Holland, but is only one third the size of the British empire and two fifths the



WRAPS FOR WINTER WEAR.

At the right is a new stole mantle with a plaited collar which extends in reverse down to the bottom of the wrap. In the center is shown a Prince Albert coat of Persian with incorporeal revers. At the left is a victrola with long stole tabs reaching to the bottom of the dress.



THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. The structure at the top is the proposed Government building at the Cotton States and International Exposition, which opens in Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1895. Uncle Sam has appropriated \$200,000 for his building and exhibit. At the bottom is the Fine Arts building.

size of the Russian empire.

When the Revolutionary war closed there were only two cities in the United States that had 20,000 inhabitants—Philadelphia and New York. Now there are 175. Philadelphia was the largest city in the country until 1810, when New York passed it.

Kentucky is in the latitude of Sicily, but while Sicily is semi-tropical, the Ohio river at Louisville, a mile wide there, has been frozen over so solidly a number of times, the latest in the winter of 1892, that loaded wagons crossed on it. Even the Danube many hundreds of miles north of Sicily, has not been frozen over in this manner since ancient times.

The center of population in the United States is a few miles south of Columbus, Ind. By "center of population" we mean that if a north and south line and an east and west line were drawn through that place, the same number of people would live in each of the four sections thus produced.

Delaware, next to the smallest state in the Union, is almost exactly the size of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which constitutes a province of the Dominion of Canada. Each has about 2100 square miles. Texas is nearly seventy times as large as both put together.

Until recently, it was believed that Mt. Whitney, in California, 15,000 feet high, or 900 feet less than Mont Blanc, was the highest mountain in the United States outside of Alaska, but it is believed now that there are peaks in California, and probably in Colorado, 16,000 feet high. But even at 16,000 feet our highest mountain would be 7,500 feet less than Aconcagua, the highest known mountain in South America.

While Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world, it is only one sixth the size of the Caspian sea, in Asia, which is really a salt water lake, as it is entirely surrounded by land. Lake Michigan has been displaced from its position as the second lake in size by the Victoria Nyanza in central Africa, which recent explorers estimate at 28,000 square miles, or only 4,000 less than Lake Superior.

What has been called the Great American Desert covers an area of about 900,000 square miles in the United States proper. It includes Wyoming, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and a large part of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Colorado. While there are many fertile valleys and immense areas suitable for stock ranges, most of this country is at a great elevation above the

sea, and suffers from a very slight rainfall.

The greatest river west of the Rock Mountains is the Columbia. The Colorado and the Rio Grande which look so large on the map, are shallow; and nearly all the rivers of the great plains, though long, have a very small volume of water, and often in summer become a mere series of pools. The Humboldt and the Carson, the largest rivers in Nevada, finally sink in the sand and are seen to rise no more.

Texas is bigger than any country in Europe, except Russia. It is more than five times as large as England, two and a half times as large as Germany, and one fourth larger than Italy, France or Spain. It is two hundred times as large as Rhode Island. But the colonies of West Australia and South Australia are each four times as large as Texas. New South Wales is more than twice as large.—New York World.

EDITOR PRESS: If you will honor me with space in your valuable columns I will give you a history of my whereabouts for the past three months.

In a light, airy room on Ford's Ferry street I have been hid away with a group of bright boys and girls ranging from six to eighteen years of age; some possessing qualities that, if cultivated, any parent would hale the day when they could point them out as their child or children. We ran from the B C to all the studies of our common school branches of the day, and we arrived at the conclusion that mathematics and the study of our own laws and country were of great importance and would become overly interested and wish for more time, but now we will remind you that we had on roll from thirty-five to forty pupils. Recitations from sixty to seventy per day, so that in order to do justice to all we had a time for every study. Being led by Divine guidance Love was our motto, and some days a halo of love seemed to be about and around us, but about this time merry mischief would induce some boy to flip a paper ball across the room.

In school we find all kinds of character, but I want to say right here, we never broke down or gave way, realizing that the school room is also a moulding room, and no place for harsh words or rash tempers, and when a pupil was caught at anything that was against our rules, we would refer them to some character that stands out in society today as a stone wall, though of poor parentage and small means, such as Adam Clark, he no doubt owes his success to a teacher who lovingly laid his hand on Clark's head and with a heart full of love

said to the mother: "Oh yes, Adam can learn, we will get along nicely together." Had it not been for the cheering words of a mother to her son, James A. Garfield would have gone home from that institution of learning in Ohio heartbroken and all energy slain, but away in the western wilds a christian mother sends up a petition for her boy, and amid the taunts and sneers, James A. Garfield was content to live on mush and milk in order that he might one day gain an education and be to that old mother a support and staff. Then reminding them (the boys) that God in his wisdom had made them just a little lower than the angels, and had put all creation under their control, I would then add, let us make men in deed and truth; do you know that the ladder of fame is lying at your feet, under your control; mount upon the first round, which is truth and honesty, and thus started God will help Your mothers prayers is to see her boy ripen into manhood that will dare to do right. My country cries for such men to fill office. But let us stop and back to the studies; we made Friday a day of general examination, taking Ray's promiscuous examples for our review, we dug down and conquered all we went over; we often wished that some parent, who was so kind as to patronize us, would have been interested enough to have heard our recitations on Friday; we are willing any one should test us as far as we have gone, I believe in cleaning up as you go, so we never allowed c-n't to visit us, but with bright faces and hearty response come up all over the school room, I will try, and we regret today that we ever gave up teaching.

PROGRAMME.

For the Teachers Association, to be Held at Weston Dec. 15, 1894.

Opening by prayer—Rev. W. C. M. Travis.

1. Object of the Association; the law authorizing the same, by the Superintendent, Miss Mina Wheeler.

2. The manner and plans of grading schools; Mr. T. A. Rankin.

3. What is good order in school, and how to maintain it; Mr. A. A. Jasper.

4. State method of keeping beginners employed; Miss Corda Wheeler.

5. Relate some benefits you have derived from reading "School Management"; Mr. R. M. Allen.

6. Method of teaching pupils primary arithmetic, remembering the tables, etc.; Mr. W. K. Powell.

7. Essay; the enjoyments of school life; Miss Mary Moore.

8. Give your plan of conducting a Philosophy lesson; M. J. Travis.

9. Best way of conducting a grammar class, so as to keep the scholars interested; Mr. E. E. Thurmond.

10. Relate what you have read from "Folklore"; how far you have read, how progressing, benefits derived from reading, etc.; Miss Ida Nunn.

11. How to conduct an arithmetic class from compound numbers to discount; it is best to let them go too rapidly; Mr. I. B. Hina.

12. Essay; benefits derived from obtaining an education; Miss Mary Flannery.

13. How to secure the interest of trustees and parents in school work; Mr. W. H. Blackburn.

14. Essay; how to win love and confidence of scholars; Miss Mattie Kevil.

15. Give plan how to study and recite a history lesson; Mr. Wm. Flannery.

16. How do you teach spelling? which is the most beneficial, oral or written, and why? how do you conduct your geography recitations? Mr. Wm. Mianer.

17. Essay; the aim of life; Miss Maggie Cain.

18. Proper way of opening school; what is the teacher and scholars duty to each other; Rev. W. C. M. Travis.

19. Other miscellaneous business.

20. Adjournment.

Every person is invited to attend this Association, and we will be glad to have you with us.

Della Kevil, Vice President.

A. M. Bailey, a well known citizen of Eugene, Oregon, says his wife has been for years troubled with chronic diarrhoea and used many remedies with little relief until she tried Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy, which has cured her sound and well. Give it a trial and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Moore & Orme.

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The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR . . . ONE DOLLAR

The Southern States produced more than a third of the corn crop of the country this year.

'Mid all the pomp and splendor imaginable the new Car Nicholas and Princess Alix were united in marriage on the 26th.

A Michigan man has sued a woman for a breach of promise. If he wins, a great field will be opened up for the other big boobies of the country.

The Court of Appeals, in a test case sent up from Louisville, upholds the validity of the law requiring druggists to take out State licenses for selling liquor.

The new issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds put upon the market to preserve the gold reserve has been sold by Secretary Carlisle to a syndicate; the price paid was 117.077, and was a higher bid by \$49,517.62 than any others made.

Jim McKenzie, our Minister to Peru, has notified the authorities at Washington that Peru has issued a decree increasing duty on coal and a large number of other commodities. This was done to raise money to suppress the revolution in that country.

Did Judge Grace make any democratic speeches in the upper part of this district.—Benton Tribune.

Yes, his record as a Judge and a citizen was a living, burning speech that reached the ears and hearts of the people.

Mr. Farley and Mr. Chitwood will control the public patronage in this district if the republican party ever gets into power again, the little pug dog republicans to the contrary.—Benton Tribune.

Not so sure, brother. Dr. Deboe is the biggest man in the republican party of this district. While Farley and Chitwood controlled 3,000 votes, Deboe appears to have about 6,000 on his string.

Congress gone,
State gone,
County gone,
Town gone,
Township gone,
Court house gone,
All gone,
De gone.
—Laporte (Ind.) Herald.

What Graded Schools Do.

We want a graded school similar to that at Morganfield, and we must have it forthwith. That school has done Morganfield more good than her railroad. She could today better spare her railroad than her school. It has been the means of bringing dozens of the best families in the county to her doors, for admission to citizenship, is a model school in all respects, and the pride and pet of the town. And we need a similar institution here badly. The small additional taxation would be more than counterbalanced by the increase in valuation of property.—Union Local.

A number of gentlemen have set their hearts upon silver as the medicine needed for all ills the country is heir to; and are endeavoring to form a new party to be known as the silver party. Gov. Fishback, of Arkansas, was importuned to go off after the new god. In his reply to the President of the League he said that he would not follow any set of impracticables into a new party, and that the democratic party is the only party through which "we can ever secure the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The dark angel of Death was surely in search of shining marks last week, for when he spread his sable wings over the well known forms of J. V. Guthrie and Foster Crider, two bright and steady stars faded from the firmament of our beloved country. While the faithful minister was at the post he loved so well, "God's finger touched him and he slept."

Congressman Montgomery, who was snowed under by a Republican in the Fourth district, attributes his defeat to editorials in the Courier-Journal; in other words he says Henry Watterson did it. Mr. Watterson's editorials must have extended from ocean to ocean, and the race stream that came from his pen must have flowed from the lakes in the north to the Gulf in the south, because others besides Mr. Montgomery suffered reverses. Henry Watterson may be to blame to some extent; but if he is, it is because he told the truth. He refused to sugar coat the bitter pills manufactured at Washington, and with a soft lullaby coaxed Democrats to swallow them; he seems to have broken away from the old conventional style of receiving and forwarding everything shipped from Washington as "Democracy;" he is apparently more wedded to truth than to the high priests of his party; and when he went on an occasional gunning tour, here, there, and elsewhere, for those who had wandered from the old haunts of Democracy, he should not be blamed, for his firing was not towards Democracy, but at the image of Baal that was being set up to be palmed off on the faithful as the true god. Instead of winking at this kind of business Mr. Watterson exposed it; instead of bowing before the wooden image he deliberately threw stones at it; instead of kissing it he kicked it, and in so doing he attracted attention to it, and when the election came on, so many good Democrats everywhere were so chary of it, that they kept away from the polls, and in many instances sound and safe men like Mr. Montgomery went down with the false prophets, not as victims of Henry Watterson's logic, but because they had been unable to over throw the false prophets.

We like Watterson the better because he condemns a "wrong found in the Democratic ranks as quickly and as effectually as he punctured the skin of the G. O. P."

The election of '92, as well as that of '94, shows that this is the kind of spirit that now pervades the country. In 1890 and 1892, the Republicans of the East, North and West, concluded that the time had come when they could, without detriment to the country, spank their leaders; they did so. In 1894 the Democrats of the East, South and West were so aggravated that they concluded to do some spanking too; hence the landslide of '94. All of which goes to show that "When Freedom from her mountain height unfurled her banner to the air, She tore the azure robe of Night And placed its stars of glory there!" Hence Henry Watterson's independence in criticism makes him none the less a Democrat.

Democracy Immortal.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the leading republican paper of the west, says: "For many years during the civil war and the reconstruction period, the democratic party appeared to be at death's door, and its obituary was often written, but it rallied eventually captured the house of representatives. In 1874, the senate four years later, and the presidency in 1884. A party which survived secession may well be considered immortal. Its extinction for such a venial folly, comparatively speaking, as a blunder on the tariff, is so grotesquely improbable that even the most despondent democrat will laugh at the notion a year or so hence. No party has a monopoly of the popular favor. Power brings responsibilities which no organization ever yet formed was able to meet satisfactorily always. If when the republicans regain complete control of the government in 1896, they fail to meet the popular expectation, however absurd and unreasonable that expectation may chance to be, they will be driven out of congress in 1898, and out of the presidency in 1900."

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Mrs. Sarah Ulrich, of Honesdale, Pa., is an announced candidate for Congress. As there is but one party in Pennsylvania, it is a good time to start a woman's party.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Poetic and Patriotic Description. View from the Soldiers Home.

ED. PRESS: The milestones of memory clustering around the National Capital are rich with historic lore, and refreshing to the tourist from every land and clime.

Stand with me for a moment at the Scott statue on the heights of the National Soldiers Home, to the north of Washington, as the slanting beams of evening irradiate the scene. Far to the right and west the rolling hills of the Old Dominion lift their pine clad crests over the troubled waters of the upper Potomac; and on nearer view the towers and turrets of the Jesuit University shine over Georgetown Heights like Alpine sentinels guarding the vale below.

The forest trees of Oak Hill and Arlington cemeteries nod their emerald heads to the beholder, while the winds of nature sing a mournful requiem over the citizens and soldiers who have gone into camp on the upland slopes of Omnipotence.

Oak Hill contains the dust of many illustrious men. Chase, Governor, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States, slept there until removed to Cincinnati. Stanton, the great War Secretary and iron arm of the rebellion rests under a tall granite shaft that is not more firm and compact than the heroic character it memorialises. General Reno, who fell at South Mountain, finds peace beneath a broken marble column. Capt. R. U. Morris, of Monitor, Merrimac, and Cumberland memory, mingles here with mother earth, and as long as the waters of Hampton Roads shall tumble their white caps to the sea, his heroic and patriotic conduct will be cherished by a grateful country.

Lorenzo Dow, the great apostle of temperance and revival religion is covered with a sandstone slab grown over with lichens and creeping grapes. Howard Payne, author of Home, Sweet Home, has a monument and marble bust to glorify his dust in death, while in life he was a poor, forlorn wanderer, often without a home, food or shelter; another Diogenes.

When I am dead let no vain pomp display
A surface sorrow o'er my pulseless clay,
But all the dear old friends I loved in life
May shed a tear, console my child and wife
When I am dead some sage for self renown
May urn my ashes in his native town
And give when I am cold and lost and dead,
A marble shaft where once I needed bread.

James G. Blaine, who erstwhile filled the eye of a nation, sleeps beneath the giant oaks of this cemetery, by the side of his son and daughter, with grave unmarked and memory fading into the twilight of oblivion.

Many great and good soldiers sleep their last sleep on Arlington Heights that we see in the dim distance. The dashing Sheridan, gallant Crook, the Indian fighter, General Meigs, the faithful Quartermaster, Gen. Hunt, chief of artillery, Belknap, Secretary of War; Hazen, Sturgis, Baxter, Crane, Ayers and the illustrious Admiral Porter, with a gallant crew of his naval subordinates, rest under the shade of those towering trees.

Lengthen your view from the Soldiers Home and we behold fifteen miles away the hilltops of Mt. Vernon, looming up in the fading horizon, and nearer the walls of Fort Washington shining in the distance, the spires and smoke of Alexandria, rising over the ancient town where Jackson shot Colonel Ellsworth in the hotel, and where Brownell sent a bullet through the heart of the rash

Virginian who defied a whole government and flung his rebel flag to that May morning breeze.

Let the eye linger along the banks of the pellucid Potomac, and you see a long, dark line spanning its sparkling waters, and perhaps a rapid railroad train rumbling over the crumbling timbers of the historic Long Bridge. Could this bridge talk what a story it could tell of the hopes and fears of those beaten Union soldiers who crossed its staggering piers in July, 1861, while the echo of cannon from Bull Run yet rang in their ears.

Look at the swelling dome of the white Capitol; the great monumental marble pile, erected to the memory of the Father of his Country, and lifting its head 555 feet into the air; and which with the State, War, and Navy Department buildings, are among the chief landmarks that meet the eye. Then behold the great green squares, parks, circles, angles, and the long shaded avenues, sweeping away in the horizon, and the traveler has some idea of the possibilities of Washington a thousand years hence, when the bright banner of the great republic shall light up the pathway of mankind and guarantee universal suffrage and home rule to the whole world.

A thousand years my own Columbia,
A thousand years to rule the right;
A thousand years of law and order;
A thousand years of mind and might!
CATO.

They Want a Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, Co., Ky.

ED. PRESS: I have noticed lately PRESS something about a railroad through our county.

There is no question but what a railroad is badly needed; we have as fertile land as there is in the State, and many thriving little towns.

A road from Marion to Paducah via Salem, Lola, Hampton, Birdsville and Smithland, or cross the Ohio river near Bayou Mills and through Illinois to Paducah, would be of great service to our county.

There are many persons who will give liberally for the building of a railroad through the above named section of country. The writer has heard several citizens express themselves ready to contribute to this enterprise, so I think there could be several thousand dollars made up for this purpose. Salem is a nice little town, surrounded by a very productive farming country, and is situated near the celebrated Phickneyville Valley, which is very fertile. All the cattle, sheep and hogs sold from this section are driven to Marion, a distance of twelve to fifteen miles, for shipment. Lola is a smaller town, surrounded by a good farming country. Hampton is a thriving town, situated in a beautiful part of our county and destined some day to be the county seat and chief commercial center. If a railroad should be built as far as Hampton it would be of great advantage to us, and there would be a large sum of money contributed, even for a road this far, but by extending on to Paducah, Smithland or even Birdsville, there would be more given, for by going to Birdsville, on the Ohio river, between Birdsville and Bayou Mills it would pass near a fine fruit section, and through the finest stock and grain sections in the county.

The writer had a conversation with a man a few days ago, who lives within five miles of Carrsville who said he had lost fifty dollars on a small lot of hogs on account of shipping facilities and he says he is willing to give liberally for the building of a railroad, and he only speaks the sentiment of a great many others.

Should this short article find a place in your paper and then some railroad man's eye catch sight of it you may say to him, go to Salem, Hampton or the writer and he will find ready help and willing hands to go with him and view the country and talk to the people. Should you wish anything further let me hear from you.

A Pen Picture of the Empress Dowager of China.

The empress dowager, as a Chinese mandarin describes her, is very fine looking. She is well formed and dignified, and she has an imperial look. She is quite tall, and sits up as straight as a poker as she rides along in her chair. Her features are those of a Tarar, the cheek bones being high, much like those of our Indians. Her face is long and narrow, and she has fully three inches of forehead. Her eyebrows are pulled out, so that they form the willow leaf arch, which is the most beautiful curve in the artistic Chinese, and her eyes are bright, black and piercing. Notwithstanding she is three score years old, her hair is still black, and she combs it after the style of the high Tartar ladies, over a bar a foot long at the back of her head, so that it stands out for six inches on each side. Her complexion is yellow, verging on the bloom of a ripe Jersey peach, but it is usually overlaid with rouge and paste. I understand that she is very vain of her looks. She prims and powders, and uses every art to detract from her age. She dresses in silks, and her shoes are of satin with heavy wood soles. It will surprise you that this greatest woman in China has feet of the average size. She wears, I venture, a number four shoe; there are no squeezed feet in the emperor's palaces, and Manchew women, who are the noblest ladies in China today, do not compress their feet.—From "The Empress Dowager of China," in Demorest's Magazine for December.

DELANEY CASE ENDS.

Jury Returns Into Court and Reports a Disagreement.

Morganfield, Nov. 26.—The trial of the Delaney case ended here at 2 o'clock this afternoon when the jury came into court and reported that no agreement could be reached. The result was in the nature of a disappointment to most of the people of Morganfield and of Union county. Delaney was remanded to jail in default of bail and the jury was discharged by Judge Givens. Geo. Delaney left this afternoon for Sturgis to seek bondsmen for his brother Henry.

Not a great many citizens were in the court room when the verdict was returned. There was no assurance that any verdict would be returned at a specified hour and for this reason people were reluctant to go to the court room. They feared they might have to wait many hours and then be compelled to leave before the jury returned. On the streets, however, a little group of men stood on every street corner discussing the case and speculating on what kind of a verdict the jury would bring in. The proportion of guesses was about as follows: One in twenty believed in an acquittal, one in ten in the death penalty, one in five in a life sentence and the remainder for a term of years in the penitentiary. It was hardly thought that a mistrial would be the result.

After the jury had been discharged a considerable eagerness to learn exactly how they stood, was discovered. There was no hesitancy in giving this out. Four were for a life sentence and the balance for acquittal. All the jurors were from Crittenden county. Those for a life sentence were J. A. Matthews, J. H. Shotowen, G. L. Whit and J. L. Jeverson. For an acquittal were F. M. Doane, J. T. Matthews, Charles Minner, Joseph Stone, C. E. Belt, S. J. Humphry, Simon Stallions and B. T. Teer. All the jurors left for home on to-night's train.

Announcement.

Owing to some matters that have transpired recently, I have concluded not to be the next Jailer of Crittenden county, but I am in the old business again, and have a big stock of fancy groceries—the best and freshest candies, all kinds of fruits, fresh oysters, etc., etc. Hot and cold lunches served at all hours. I will sell them to you mighty cheap. Come and see. First door south Marion Hotel.

B. F. McKinnon.

NEW SALEM.

An infant child of John Butler's died on the 22d and was buried at Tyner's Chapel on the 23d.

Mrs. McWhirter, Mrs. Blanche Harris, and infant child of W. E. Brown are on the sick list.

Charles LaRue and son, of Levi-as, spent Sunday with friends in this section.

Wm. Lewis and wife left for Florida. Mr. L. goes to the land of flowers hoping to derive some benefit to his health; he has been a cripple from rheumatism for the last four or five years.

Born to the wife of Thos. Howe a son, Nov. 17.

E. L. Franklin and wife entertained a few friends at their hospitable residence on the 23d, for which they receive the thanks of our young people.

Esq. Harpending's court will convene at Childress House Dec. 1, to try some Commonwealth cases.

Our handsome school superintendent visited New Salem school on the 21st, and spent a happy day with our worthy teacher and pupils. Miss Mina delivered an entertaining lecture to the pupils, which was listened to with much interest. Miss Mina was accompanied by Miss Annie Elder. Come again soon Miss Mina.

Mrs. Lee White, of Sisco's Chapel is visiting her sister, Mrs. Archie Crosson.

Mr. Charles Slaton and wife, of Livingston county, were the guests of S. E. Bruster's family last week.

Bro. Lowery filled the stand at New Salem on the fourth Sunday. It will be a mighty cold day when Bro. Lowery fails to come to his regular appointment.

There were two accessions to the C. P. church at New Salem on the fourth Sunday.

It is announced that the Japanese Government will permit the American Minister to submit any proposition that China may desire to make, looking to the termination of the war.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

(Furnished by Glover & Durrett, Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.)

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 1481 hds with receipts for the same period of 332 hds. Sales on our market since Jan 1st amount to 148,113 hds. Sales of the crop of 1893 on our market to this date amount to 146,599 hds.

A slight improvement reported on dark tobacco last week has been fully maintained but we are not able to report any additional advance. The sales this week embraced 4 hds of new dark tobacco.

The following quotations fairly represent our market for dark tobacco, 1893 crop:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Trash, | 2.00 to 3.25 |
| Common to med. lugs, | 3.00 to 3.75 |
| Dark rich lugs, ex. qual | 3.75 to 5.50 |
| Common leaf, | 4.25 to 5.50 |
| Medium to good leaf, | 5.50 to 6.50 |
| Leaf extra length, | 6.50 to 8.00 |
| Wrappery styles, | 7.50 to 10.00 |

Henry Wilson, the postmaster at Welshton, Fla., says he cured a case of diarrhea of long standing in six hours, with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea cure, what a pleasant surprise that must have been to the sufferer. In many cases only one or two doses are required to give permanent relief. It can always be depended upon; when reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by Moore & Orme.

AMERICAN PATENTS FOREIGN
Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained, and all patent business conducted for HOFFER & CO. My office is in the immediate vicinity of the Patent Office, and my facilities for securing patents are unsurpassed. Send model, sketch or photograph of invention, with description and statement as to advantages claimed. No charge made for an opinion as to patentability, and my fee for procuring the application will not be called for until the patent is allowed. "Inventors Beware," containing full information sent free. All communications considered as strictly confidential.
FRANKLIN H. HOUGH
605 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sheriff's Sale For Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due me as ex-Sheriff, I will on Monday Dec. 10, 1894, at the court house door in Marion sell to the highest bidder the following lands: 25 acres near Crittenden Springs levied upon as the property of Amos Woods, taxes for 1892. 100 acres near J. M. Bell's, levied upon as property of J. A. Hardin heirs, listed by Ben F. Rutherford, agt., taxes for 1891-92. 121 acres, near J. A. Hardin, levied upon as property of Ben Rutherford, taxes for 1892. One lot near Marion, levied upon as property of N. W. Jones, taxes for '92.

3 acres near Tom Daily, levied upon as property of J. H. Newcomb, taxes for 1892.

Francis M. Benton, 1 lot in Dyeasburg taxes for 1891-92.

Sim Chip, col, 30 acres near J. G. Brown, taxes for the year of 1891.

Lillie Woods, col., 1 lot in Marion for the year 1891.

Maion F. Jackson 1 lot in Marion for the year 1892.

Henry Elgin, col., 1 acre near Marion Thurnman for the year 1892.

W. L. Clark, col., 19 acres near Wm. Wilson, taxes for 1892.

Lewis Montgomery 50 acres near L. Owen, balance for the year 1892.

A. L. CRUCE, ex-Sheriff.

NOTICE.

Taken up as a stray on the farm of Mrs. Josephine Elder, two hogs weighing 100 pounds each. Owner may have same by paying for this notice and their trouble.

Mrs. Josephine Elder.

BUILDING!

If you are thinking of building or need any material for your houses, such as

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding,

ALL KINDS OF FINISHING LUMBER.

Shingles, Laths, Doors and Sash,

ALL KINDS OF MOULDING and CASING.

Come and get our prices. J. N. Clark will take pleasure in making you prices cheaper than you can get anywhere. Give us a trial. Place of business: Marion Roller Mills.

A. DEWEY & CO.

Farms For Sale.

R. C. Walker

Real Estate Agent.

Lands Sold on Commission. If no Sale is made, no charges.

If you have a farm to sell or exchange, place it in his hands. If you want to buy a farm, see him.

He has for sale the following:

NO. 1.—The Horry LaRue farm, near Sheridan; it contains about 225 acres of good land; 150 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; 50 or 60 acres of first class bottom land; splendid cottage residence, and good out buildings. Price low, terms easy.

NO. 2.—Geo. Sisco farm, 3 miles southwest of Marion, 153 acres. A lot of fresh land; produces good corn, wheat and tobacco; fair improvements; will be sold cheap.

NO. 3.—W. H. Ordway farm, near Crayneville, embracing 700 acres, of which 400 are in good state of cultivation and produces fine tobacco, corn or wheat; good dwelling house, 6 tenant houses, 6 tobacco barns, and other improvements. This is a fine farm and will be sold very low.

Several lots and residences in Marion at low prices, lots of all sizes from 31x 300 feet to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 acres.

No. 5.—180 acres, 150 in cultivation, balance in good timber. All limestone soil. House of 6 rooms, good stock and tobacco barns, tenant house, orchard of 150 trees. Plenty water.

No. 6.—320 acres, 240 in cultivation, balance in good timber, house of 6 rooms, Two tenant houses. 14 acres of good orchards of apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries. Good barns. Plenty water.

No. 7.—81 acres, 65 in cultivation, balance in good timber; 12 acres of good meadow. New house of two rooms. New stock barn, 3 acre orchard. Price very low for cash.

No. 8.—126 acres, 100 in cultivation. House of 5 rooms. Good barn and wheat house. 4 acres of orchard. Plenty stock water. It is a bargain.

No. 9.—188 acres limestone soil, 160 in cultivation, 90 acres in wheat, 4 acres orchard, 2 good tobacco barns, on public road, two miles from railroad.

No. 10.—183 acres limestone soil, 150 in cultivation, 8 room dwelling, 3 tenant houses, 2 good barns.

No. 11.—100 acres, 90 in good state of cultivation, Dwelling of 4 room. Good orchard, good stables and tobacco barns.

No. 12.—25 acres near Crittenden Springs.

No. 13.—200 acres, 125 Ohio river bottom. Good residence and out-houses and fine barn.

No. 14.—103 acres, 70 acres in cultivation, balance in good timber. Four room residence, good outbuildings. 108 apple trees, 300 peach trees and 30 cherry trees, all bearing.

No. 15.—204 acres, 14 cleared. 1 1/2 miles from Ohio river.

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

LOCAL NEWS.

Subscriptions Received.

The following persons have our thanks for money paid on subscription and this is a receipt to each for same. If you are behind on yours, conclude to pay it, and we will appreciate it just now:

James Butler, Marion.
M. V. Ford, "
Mrs. C. Noe, "
Wm. Edd, "
W. E. Flannery, Fords Ferry.
W. S. Lowery, Salem.
Mrs. Allen Lowery, Carrsville.
W. H. Asher, Weston.
A. T. Cooper, Tobaccoport, Tenn.
A. D. McFee, Fords Ferry.
J. T. Crider, Blackford.
A. Woodall, Crayneville.
John Lowery, Fredonia.
J. H. Davis, Marion.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.
Fruits of all kinds at Copher's.
Sugar 20 pounds for \$1 at Copher's.
Coffee 4 and 5 pounds for \$1.00 at Copher's.

J. P. Pierce went to Missouri Monday on business.

Mrs. John L. Elder is visiting relatives at Shady Grove.

Lumber For Sale.—Cash or good note; J. M. Walker, Iron Hill, Ky.

Mrs. Riley, an aged lady of the Shady Grove neighborhood, died last Sunday.

Hear Dr. Dixon, Dec. 6. Remember the funds go to the big town clock.

See our line of boys knee pants for 50c., 75c. and \$1 per pair.
S. D. Hodge & Co.

Large stock of groceries of all kinds Copher.

Remember the 6 per cent. penalty will be added to all unpaid taxes after Friday.

Frank Woolf has added to his farm conveniences a grain crusher for preparing feed for his stock.

Quarterly meeting at Marion Thursday and Friday Dec. 6th and 7th, and on the Shady Grove Circuit Saturday and Sunday following.

The contract for keeping the county paupers next year has not been awarded yet. Eight bids are in, ranging from five to eight dollars per month.

Rev. M. H. Miley attended services at Morganfield Sunday, and assisted in installing Rev. Colwell as pastor of the church at that place.

For speedy relief and cure in cases of bronchitis, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In control the cough and induces sleep.

Rev. J. F. Price returned from Union county last week, where he has been holding a meeting; Wednesday he begins a meeting at Crayneville.

Get one of those McIntosh coats at E. C. Moore's. It not only keeps you warm but keeps you dry in the rainy weather. They are beauties, and cheap.

Ed. Press: I desire to return my sincere thanks for the kind assistance rendered me during my illness. I shall ever remember those who so kindly administered to my wants.
T. J. Daniel.

Rev. Mr. Kerr, Presiding Elder of the M. E. church, and the resident minister, Rev. Hays, are holding a series of meetings at the opera house. The services are well attended, and Rev. Kerr preaches some splendid discourses.

The Masonic Lodge at this place has recently supplied the lodge room with some elegant furniture. This lodge has a live membership and is making a proud record under the leadership of its popular young leader, Mr. W. D. Cannon.

"What's the news?" we asked Sheriff Franks yesterday. "I am starting out to collect my '93 taxes, and I mean business; those who do not pay will see that I levy as I go," was his reply.

Mr. W. R. Cruce, who holds an important and lucrative position as general agent for the National Lead and Oil Trust Co., of St. Louis, in Texas and the South, is at his country home near this place for a few weeks' recreation with gun and dog.

Will Browning has the agency for the Hopkinsville steam laundry—one of the best in the country. He solicits your patronage. Leave word at S. D. Hodge & Co.'s store, and he will send for your soiled linens and return them to your home after they have been to the laundry. Prices reasonable.

Stout Wins.

The big suit of Wm. Stout against the Evansville Grain Company, which was taken from the Crittenden circuit court to the United States court, consumed about three days in trial at Paducah last week, and Stout got a verdict for \$1900 and interest on that amount for three years. The suit has been in the courts two years; Stout got a verdict in the circuit court for \$1328; the court reduced this to \$735.32 and required Stout to accept it or submit to a new trial; but the defendant concluded that it could do better in the Federal court, but so far seems to have been mistaken. The original amount sued for was \$1700, which was for railroad ties the plaintiff furnished defendant.

The plaintiff asked for a new trial and the court will hold the matter for consideration until December 24. Mr. W. I. Cruce achieved a signal victory in the case. He represented Mr. Stout in the court at Paducah, and before the fight began the defendant was congratulating himself upon having such great advantage in the way of attorneys—and boasted of how his Evansville lawyer was going to demolish the smooth face, inexperienced man from the backwoods. Well, when the great legal contest was over, the consensus of opinion was that the lawyer from Crittenden knew a thing or two himself, and the verdict would indicate that the defendant now had reasonable grounds for believing that the Evansville Oliver had found a Roland in the Marion lawyer.

Residence Burned.

The residence of Butler Crisp, of the Mattson neighborhood, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. A flying spark from the chimney set fire to the roof, and being so dry it burned almost like chaff. There were but two buckets of water near, and these came near smothering out the flames, but before more could be obtained the fire was beyond control. A portion of the household goods was saved. There was insurance on the house and furniture of \$500.

The ladies of the O. W. M. Club entertained a number of their friends in the way of celebrating their first anniversary at the residence of Dr. J. R. Clark, on last Saturday evening. It was one of the occasions that was enjoyed by all. A most excellent supper was served—the table was filled with everything good to eat. Nothing was left undone by the ladies of the club to contribute to the enjoyment of the affair, and all returning home with a happy heart and a kind feeling toward their entertainers.

Mr. W. F. Grayott, of Smithland, at present a clerk in the Auditor's office at Frankfort, will be married to Miss Van Derveer at Frankfort Dec. 12. Mr. Grayott is one of the best known and most popular men in Southern Kentucky. Of his affianced the Frankfort Capital says:

"Miss Van Derveer is the only daughter of Mrs. Anna B. Van Derveer, and needs no introduction to the people among whom she has grown from infancy to charming young womanhood. She is descended from old and distinguished families of her own and the McClelland name, and is well known for her beauty of character and person throughout the State as well as at home."

Mr. H. P. Long has been ill for several days.

A Sturgis man, it is said, will arrange to move a stock of goods to this place and go into business.

Sheriff Franks delivered John Tom Lynch to the prison keeper at Eddyville Saturday.

Do not fail to see Ozment & Holderman's advertisement in this paper. This well known and reliable firm is offering some special inducements this week and next.

There will be a Thanksgiving party at the residence of John N. Clark, in East Marion, to-night and all of the young folks are anticipating a good time.

Saturday Mrs. Cole and child and Mrs. Mary Belmar and three children were declared paupers by the county court and sent to the poor-house.

Next Thursday night, Dr. Dixon, the famous New York preacher, lectures at the opera house. Do not fail to hear him. Net proceeds of the house go towards paying for the big clock.

Wednesday morning before day, notwithstanding the cold wave, Tom McConnell spent an hour in his shirt sleeves running around and waking up the neighbors to tell them it was a girl.

The big clock and big bell for the school house will cost \$600. All but about \$150 has been subscribed; unless that amount is raised Marion will not have a town clock. Attend the Dixon lecture at the opera house next Thursday night and help raise this amount. The lecture is worth many times the price of admission.

I have a nice stock of furniture. Call and see it.

W. H. Towery, Shady Grove.

DEATHS.

Rev. J. V. Guthrie Falls Dead Before His Congregation at Siloam.

Never was Marion and the northwestern part of Crittenden county more shocked than when the report spread rapidly Friday night that Rev. J. V. Guthrie had dropped dead in the church at Siloam, in the midst of the congregation that was gathered to hear him preach. People at first said surely it could not be true, but it was true. For several days he and Rev. R. C. Love had been holding a series of meetings at that place. On Friday he went to Hurricane church and preached the funeral sermon and officiated in the ceremonies at the burial of the remains of his warm personal friend, Mr. Foster Crider. He was in good health and his friends noted especial power and vigor in his preaching that day. He returned to Siloam for the evening services, and a large per cent. of the congregation had gathered in when he reached the house. Going to the stove to warm, he stooped down to kindle up the fire, and raising partially up he was heard to exclaim, "Oh my heart." These were his last words; he immediately sank down and expired. Sunday the funeral took place from the Methodist church at this place, and it was the largest concourse of people ever gathered here to pay the last and tribute to the dead. Revs. J. S. Chandler, of Eddyville, S. K. Breeding, of Hardinsburg, and the Presiding Elder, Rev. B. F. Orr, of Princeton, all paid high tribute to the life and works of their collaborator, and they spoke with emotion, and their words found responsive chords in the hearts of the great throng of people who heard them. After the services the body was buried in the new cemetery at this place.

Rev. J. V. Guthrie was born in Clinton county, Ky., in 1843, and was reared on the farm; when the war came on he enlisted under the Union flag and served during the entire war; after the war he entered the ministry, and for seventeen years he has been a member of the Louisville Conference. In 1892 he succeeded Rev. Breeding as pastor of the four churches on the Marion circuit, and at the Conference this fall he was returned to this work. No man was more universally loved and respected, and the high regard for him was not confined to his own church; all denominations had the warmest of friendly feelings towards him. Earnest in his ministry, faithful to his profession, as true to his religion as the needle to the pole, unswerving in the discharge of duty; yet gentle, kind, sympathetic, charitable in every respect, he readily won his way to the hearts of the people. He leaves a record that is indeed worthy of emulation.

Mr. S. F. Crider died at his home near Tolu Thursday, Nov. 22, after an illness of some weeks. The funeral took place from the Hurricane church Friday. A large crowd attended the burial of this well known citizen.

Foster Crider was one of the best known men in the county. He was prominent as a citizen and was one of the pillars of Methodism in the county, and occupied an exalted place in the religious affairs of the community. His death means the loss of one of the county's sterling citizens.

Samuel F. Crider was born in what is now Crittenden county, then Livingston, August 16, 1832, and was a son of the late William Crider, a native of this county. The Crider family came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky about 1804. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until he was eighteen years old, when he settled on the home farm, remaining one year. He then removed to Caldwell county, where he remained three years, at the end of which time he moved back to Crittenden, where he has since resided, except a year, when he was in Kansas. In 1850 Mr. Crider was married to Mary Guesse, with whom he lived happily until his death. One child was born to them—Wm. P.

Mr. Crider was a soldier in the Federal army during the late war.

The Poor House Let.

The contract for keeping the paupers next year has been awarded to George McBride; the price he is to receive for clothing and feeding each pauper is \$7.00 per month. His bondsmen are Dr. J. R. Clark and Joseph Hurst.

Crime in Webster County.

Morganfield, Ky., Nov. 27.—Word has just reached here of the horrible outrage and murder of Mrs. Hicks, in Webster county. A mob is said to be on the track of the fiend. Particulars from this point are now impossible.

When in Shady Grove call and see my stock of Furniture, and when you need anything in this line do not forget that I have it at the bottom price.

W. H. Towery.

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court adjourned Saturday. The following cases were disposed of the last three days of court:

Commonwealth vs. G. W. Watson, indicted for assaulting Wm. Mann; appeared in court and executed bond with Shena Watson as surety.

In the damage suit of Mann vs. Watson, the jury gave a verdict for \$300 damages.

Taber vs. Clark; decree for sale of land.

Travis vs. Johnson; dismissed with judgment for cost.

Lemon vs. McLeod, receiver; continued by plaintiff.

Willoughby vs. James; continued by plaintiff.

Stuart vs. Bigham; continued by plaintiff.

Commonwealth vs. McKearley; new trial granted.

Same vs. Walker Armstrong; new trial granted.

J. T. Franks paid trustee of the jury fund \$488.58, to be used in paying jurors.

Wilson, adm'r. vs. Hoover; judgment for plaintiff.

Evansville Coffin Co. vs. M. T. Dyer, judgment for plaintiff.

Trotrich Dunker Renard Carpet Co. vs. M. T. Dyer; judgment for plaintiff.

Sontag vs. Dyer; judgment for plaintiff.

A Pitiable Case.

Sunday two of his neighbors came to town to get a coffin for the twenty year old daughter of Mr. Job L. Truitt, who lives in the northern part of the county; she died Sunday morning of fever; those who came after the coffin reported that Mr. Truitt's wife was very ill, and only the unexpected would keep them from coming after a coffin for her in a few days; two other children of the family are also down with the fever, and were in a condition to be dangerously ill. Mr. Truitt himself has been sick all fall, and he does not hope to live through the winter. Mr. T. is a clever, highly respected and industrious man, and is a good citizen.

Charged With Hog Stealing.

Tuesday "George White and his partner" were lodged in jail at this place, charged in a warrant issued by Squire Ainsworth with hog stealing. They were the occupants of a small flat boat on the Ohio and the hog belonged to a farmer whose fields are adjacent to the river. The hog disappeared about the same time the boat cut loose from its moorings; armed with the warrant the officer overtook the boat some mile down the river, and its crew are now no longer navigating the Ohio, but are warming their heels in the county jail. On the boat was found the remains of a recently slaughtered porker; whether or not it was the lost hog remains to be proven tomorrow, when the case will be before Judge Moore for trial.

Crittenden's Kindness.

Louis Land's trial for implication in the murder of Abbie Oliver came off last week. The jury impaneled came from Crittenden county, and gave him a sentence of twenty-one years. Prosecutor Powell offered him a chance to plead guilty and get seven years for manslaughter, which his attorney refused, saying he intended to clear him. The result of the trial was a surprise, but the jury say they were "hewing to the line" of the law laid down in the case, and evidently they were a set of men who proposed to show to the world that they were not out on a picnic excursion, but came up to old Union to right her wrongs and make her law breakers tremble in their boots with fear.—Union Local.

Deeds Recorded.

C. E. Stallion to M. F. Enoch, 13 \$110.00.

A. L. Lucas to J. H. Mays 178 acres for \$1,350.

Hugh Hughes to J. D. Hudson 130 acres for \$700.

Thos. Champion to Robert Champion 31 acres for \$200.

J. H. Patmor to S. D. Patmor, half interest in 96 acres for \$600.

J. T. Nelson to E. L. Franklin, lot in Levas, for \$100.

T. H. Hunt to J. W. McDonald 28 acres for \$3,50.

J. R. McIntire to R. C. Walker and lot in Marion for \$8,00.

L. W. Cruce to Samuel Curnel 118 acres for \$868.

M. E. and G. S. Hodge to Jas. H. Patmor 97 1/2 acres for \$975.

R. N. Walker to Ed. Ramer lot for \$60.

S. B. Lamb's heirs to Jas. M. Lamb, coal privileges for \$25.

County Court Orders.

The following cloths were allowed: R. C. Walker, election ballots, etc., \$50.

Dr. J. W. Crawford allowed \$18 for visits and medicines to prisoners in jail.

S. G. Lee plow and team on road \$1,50.

W. B. Oliver plow and team on road \$300.

A. S. Fickens qualified as administrator of J. V. Guthrie, deceased.

FREDONIA.

Mrs. A. B. Mosely died last week after suffering severely for forty days and nights; she left a husband and six small children to mourn her loss.

It is reported the Baptists here will employ Rev. Perryman to preach for them the next year instead of Rev. McCall, who has been preaching here since the organization of the church.

Rev. J. F. Price, of Marion, is giving instructions to a normal class of Sunday School teachers and workers at Bethlehem.

One accession to the Baptist church here last Sunday, and two baptized who had recently joined.

The Scriptures say Christ went up into a mountain as plainly as it says he was baptized into or in the Jordan, and Noah and his family were saved by water, by floating on top of it instead of being dipped into or under it, and the expression, one baptism, etc., could be performed by different means.

The shower last week was encouraging to the farmers, as wheat was in a critical condition, and stock water, as well as drinking water, was very scarce.

The young people here and in the surrounding communities had a very enjoyable time at G. C. Caldwell's one night last week; Mrs. Caldwell knows how to entertain and make every one feel at ease at her home.

Henry Dorroh, who has been in Washington Territory and other places for several years is home on a visit, but expects to return to the Territory; he says he could not be contented to live here now.

John Rorer and son Earl, of Crittenden, were visiting in Caldwell county Sunday.

Endeavor Thanksgiving services at the C. P. church Thursday night.

I can get any paper or magazine you may want, and save you money; now is the time to subscribe as the nights are long and every family should take from one to a dozen papers and keep posted as to what is going on in the world; we can never go through the world but once, and we should learn all we can while the opportunity is afforded us.

W. C. Glenn,

Newspaper Agt, Fredonia, Ky.

REELS MINES.

There is talk of Hum Nisbett and Richard Sarles going to Florida this winter; they can't stand the climate they say.

F. L. Black says Weston is noted for Sweet Williams and Walking Cains.

Jas Rutherford is going Missouri soon.

Will Rutherford has lately returned from Missouri where he learned the art of trapping under the tutelage of the late Emmanuel Ephraim Gerod Gosham Nimrod.

Miss Susie Bean, one of Webster's fairest, is visiting Miss Lida Hazel, also Union is well represented by Miss Eliza Ringo, who is visiting the same.

Thos. Imboden lost a fine game rooster the other night. Probably he has gone to hunt some Republican to kick.

Richard Sarles says he don't believe the Indians ever murdered whole families when they were gone from home, or he don't believe they even killed any person and ate them alive.

V. G. Lindle has two fine yearlings for sale. Call and see him.

C. B. Hina aims to go to the state of Matrimony after he fills his appointment at Grammerville.

Situation wanted by a young man of good moral character as coon chaser; dogs and one eyed lanterns furnished, both experienced and talented, references and recommendations can be had. Address John Richard Sarles, Bella Mines, Ky.

C. B. Hina, Pres. of Lit. Soc'y. A. A. Casper, Secretary.

Marriage licenses have been issued to

David E. Wiggins and Miss Dora L. Clark.

James R. Deason and Miss Mary C. Brantly.

Eight years ago Livingston county voted to change its county seat from Smithland to some place afterwards to be designated. After the vote a commission had been appointed to select a place. The commission consisted of the judges of Crittenden, Lyon, Marshall and McCracken counties. They selected a place on the Cumberland river about four miles above Smithland known as Rappole's landing, or Cleveland, and then submitted their report to the county. Nothing has been done about it since except that the board of magistrates have repeatedly refused to vote a tax to put up county seat buildings at Cleveland. Interested parties are now to bring suit against the county in the circuit court and ask for a mandamus to compel the voting of a levy and the erection of the buildings on the spot selected. The general opinion seems to be that the suit will be called upon to interpret the law and settle the matter.—Grand Rivers Herald.

Mr. A. Woodall was in town Monday. He is suffering with an afflicted leg.

A. S. Fickens, Adm'r.

Special Sale NO. 2.

My first special sale was so entirely satisfactory to the public as well as to myself, that I have decided to continue the Special Sales Prices on some lines. We sell at the advertised prices. All we ask is a trial—visit our store, see our big stock of clean goods and you will be convinced.

DRESS GOODS.

20 Dress patterns, and shades, eight nine yard patterns, will be put down to 75c per yard—worth \$1 per yd. All dress goods will be reduced 25 per cent. All grades of prints go at 5 cents per yard.

Apron cloth gingham 5c per yard. An assortment of dress gingham at 5 and 7 1/2c.

Hope Black Domestic 7c per yd.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's Kangaroo Congress \$4 shoes for \$3.

All \$2.50 shoes will be sold at \$2.

All \$2.50 shoes for \$1.75.

All \$1.75 for \$1.50.

OVERCOATS AND CLOTHING.

\$16 overcoats reduced to \$12.50.

\$12 overcoats reduced to \$10.

\$10 overcoats reduced to \$8.50.

\$9 overcoats reduced to \$7.

\$7 overcoats reduced to \$6.

Our assortment of Macintosh coats is complete, and the prices will be reduced in proportion.

CLOAKS

We must sell our cloaks during December and have marked the prices so there will be no doubt about it. See these prices:

Our \$15 cloaks will go for \$12.50.

Our \$12.50 cloaks will go for \$10.

Our \$10 cloaks will go for \$8.50.

Our \$8.50 cloaks for \$7.00.

Our \$6.50 cloaks for \$5.25.

BLANKETS & COMFORTS

Blankets and comforts \$5 a pair; all wool blankets will be sold for \$4.00; \$3 pr blankets for \$2.50.

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FIRE! FIRE! FIRE.

Water! - Smoke!

On account of the fire which occurred in our store last week we have decided to make a reduction from 20 to 40 per cent. on all goods that were damaged. This includes almost all of our big stock of fine

Dress Goods, Gents Furnishing Goods, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER LINES OF GOODS.

The damage on most of these goods is so slight that the most critical person will not be able to detect it, and all must be closed out at this

Great Sacrifice SALE!

To you that are needing goods, it will be to your interest to see our goods before making your purchases.

WE QUOTE YOU BELOW:

Fine Cashmers Dress Goods, Worth 50 cents now 40cts.
Fine Henrietta Dress Goods Worth 30 cents, now 20cts
Mens heavy overshirts, worth 60ct, now 20
Mens heavy overshirts, worth 40ct, now 26

We have not room to make further quotations, but guarantee satisfaction and your moneys worth to any and all persons patronizing us. Also remember that we keep on hand at all times a well assorted stock of mens, boys, and youths clothing and overcoats. And for shoes and boots, why you can't beat 'em. We

